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VOLUME XXV, No. 21

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1932

WHOLE NO. 684

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WHOLE NO. 684

DIET IN ANCIENT MEDICAL PRACTICE AS SHOWN BY CELSUS IN HIS *DE MEDICINA*

(Continued from page 159)

(8) The foods most suitable for the stomach include whatever is tart; whatever is acid; what has been moderately seasoned with salt; bread without leaven, washed spelt, rice, pearl-barley; all birds, all game, either roasted or boiled; of the domestic animals beef (if the meat of any of the others is used, it should be lean rather than fat); of swine the feet, the snout¹¹⁵, the ears, and the barren matrix; of the potherbs endive, lettuce, parsnip, boiled gourd, and skirret; of fruit, the cherry, mulberry, sorb-apple, mealy pears (e. g. the Crustuminum or the Mevianum; also those which are preserved—the Tarentinum and the Signinum); the round-apple (Scudianum, Amerinum, Cotoneum, Punicum); jar-raisins; soft eggs; dates; pine-nuts; white olives preserved in strong brine or pickled in vinegar; black olives which have been allowed to ripen thoroughly on the tree or have been preserved in raisin-wine; must boiled down; sharp wine, though it is bitter; wine flavored with resin; hard fish of the middle class; oysters; shellfish; purple fish (*murex* and *purplea*); snails; food and drinks either cold or hot¹¹⁶.

The stomach is affected adversely by all things tepid; all salty foods; all meat juices; all things very sweet; all things fat; broth; leavened bread, either from millet or from barley; roots of potherbs and whatever potherbs are eaten with oil or rich sauce (*garum*); honey, honey-wine; must boiled down; raisin-wine; milk¹¹⁷; all cheese; fresh grapes; green and dry figs; all vegetables and things that are commonly flatulent; also thyme, cat-mint, savory, hyssop, cress, sorrel, charlock; and walnuts¹¹⁸.

It is, however, not to be understood that whatever of these foods is of good juice necessarily agrees with the stomach, or that whatever agrees with the stomach necessarily has good juice¹¹⁹.

(9) Among foods which cause flatulency are nearly all vegetables; all fat, sweet, juicy things; resined wine, and even wine which has as yet no age; of the potherbs garlic, onions, cabbage, and all roots except the skirret and parsnip; *bulbi*; dry figs (more especially if they are green); fresh grapes; all nuts, except pine-nuts; milk; all cheese; and, finally, whatever one takes that is not fully ripe. Causing least flatulency are game, wild fowl, fish, fruit, olives, shell-fish, eggs either soft or sorbile, old wine. Fennel and dill even relieve flatulency¹²⁰.

(10) The foods which cause heat are pepper; salt; all meat extracts; garlic, onions; dry figs; salt fish; wine

(the more so, the stronger it is). The cooling articles are potherbs whose stalks are taken in their raw state (e. g. lettuce); coriander; cucumber; boiled gourd; beets; mulberries (*mora*)¹²¹; cherries¹²²; tart apples; mealy pears; boiled meat; and, especially, vinegar taken with food and drink¹²³.

(11) The following foods easily spoil within the body: leavened bread, and any bread other than that made of wheat; milk, honey; suckling animals; all pastry; tender fish; oysters; potherbs; fresh and stale cheese; coarse and tender meat; sweet wine, resin-wine, must boiled down, raisin-wine; finally, whatever is juicy, too sweet, or too thin.

Least likely to spoil within the body are unleavened bread; fowls, especially the harder kind; hard fish, not only gilt-bream (*aurata* and *sparus*); but also the cuttle fish (*lolligo*), lobster (*lucusta*, *polupus*); beef and all hard meat (this is still more suitable if it is lean and salted); all salt fish, snails, and purple fish; sharp or resin-wine¹²⁴.

(12) Things by which the bowels are moved include leavened bread, the more so if the bread is made of barley; cabbage (if it is somewhat raw), lettuce, dill, cress, basil, nettles, purslane, radishes, capers, garlic, onions, dock, beets, asparagus, gourds; cherries; mulberries; grapes; all mild and dry figs (especially if the figs are green); fresh grapes; small fat birds; snails; fish sauce; salt fish; oysters; giant mussels, sea-urchins, and nearly all shell-fish; especially the broth from shell-fish; rock fish and all tender fish; blood of cuttle fish; birds which swim; crude honey; milk; all suckling animals; mulse; sweet or salt wine; soft water; all things sweet, tepid, fat, boiled, stewed or diluted¹²⁵. If any meat is taken, it should be fat, either stewed or boiled.

Foods with astringent properties include bread made of *siligo*, the finest wheat flour (this is distinctly true if the bread is unleavened, still more true if it is toasted; its astringent quality is increased if it is twice cooked); pulse made of spelt, of Italian panic-grass, of millet¹²⁶, and broth made from these (this is more true, if they have previously been roasted); lentils, to which either beets, endive, succory or plantain has been added (even more if these have been roasted); the endive by itself, or roasted with succory or plantain; small potherbs; cabbage twice boiled; hard eggs (the more so, if they are roasted); little birds (e. g. black birds and the ring-dove, the more so if they are cooked in vinegar-and-water [*posca*]); crane; all birds which run rather than fly; hare, wild goat; the liver of animals which have suet; especially beef, and suet itself; cheese which becomes stronger through age or through that

¹¹⁵Athenaeus 2.65 f. 66 b. ¹¹⁶2.24.1-3.

¹¹⁷In N. H. 28.196 Pliny states that asses' milk is helpful in cases of ulcerated stomach.

¹¹⁸Athenaeus 2.52 b. ¹¹⁹2.25. ¹²⁰2.26.

¹²¹Athenaeus 2.51 b-52 a. ¹²²Athenaeus 2.50 b-51 b.

¹²³2.27. ¹²⁴2.28. ¹²⁵2.29.

¹²⁶Pliny, N. H. 22.130 Millo sistitur alvus, discutiuntur tormina, in quem usum torretur ante.

change which is seen in cheese imported from across the sea, or fresh cheese boiled with honey or must; boiled honey; unripe pears; sorb-apples; things which are effective against the colic, e. g. *mala Cotonea*, and the pomegranate (*Punicum malum*); olives, either white or early ripe; myrtle-berries; dates; *purpura* and *murex*; resin or sharp wine, also undiluted wine; vinegar; honey-wine (*mulsum*) that has been boiled; *defrutum* (must boiled down), *passum* (raisin-wine); water either tepid or very cold and hard, that is, the sort of water that keeps longest without becoming putrid; all things hard, lean, sharp, rough, toasted; in the case of meat, what is roasted rather than what is boiled¹²⁷.

(13) Diuretic properties are found in various plants that grow in the garden, plants that have a pleasant odor, such as parsley, rue, dill, basil, mint, hyssop, anise, coriander, cress, rocket, fennel, asparagus, caper, catmint, thyme, savory, charlock, parsnip (especially the wild kind), radish, skirret, onions. Here belong also some kinds of game, especially the hare; light wine; pepper, both round and long; mustard; wormwood; and pine-nuts¹²⁸.

(14) Sleep is induced by the poppy; lettuce (especially the summer variety, when the stalks are full of milk); mulberries; and leek. The senses are excited by catmint, thyme, savory, hyssop, and especially by pennyroyal, rue, and onions¹²⁹.

FEVERS

No other phase of human disorder is so fully treated by ancient medical writers as fever. Their various classifications of fevers, with the theory of critical days and with suggestions concerning diet, have excited the admiration of modern physicians. Celsus states (3.3-17) that the methods of treatment differ among writers. He believes that the patient should abstain from food on the first days of an attack, but that he should not be tortured much from thirst. Asclepiades went so far as to say that during the early days of a fever the patient should not even have his mouth washed out with water. The best medicine, says Celsus (3.4.6), is food properly given; when food is first to be given is an important question. It was the practice of ancient physicians, according to Celsus, not to give food before the fifth day or the sixth day; this method, he says, is suitable to the weather in Asia and in Egypt. Asclepiades's plan was to withhold nourishment for three days; he designated the fourth for food. In recent times, Celsus says (3.4.6), Themison took into consideration not the beginning of the fever, but the point when it stopped or abated. Then, if the fever did not return on the third day, he gave food at once. If the fever was continual, he waited until it dropped somewhat¹³⁰.

Celsus claims (3.4.7) that these rules should not be followed to the letter, since it may be wise to give food on the first, second, or third day, or, on the other hand, not until the fourth or the fifth day. Conditions differ, and so one must take into consideration the

nature of the disturbance, the constitution and the age of the patient, and the season of the year. It is impractical to make rigid rules when so many things may be determining factors. For example, in Africa food should not be denied to a patient on any day, because in Africa food digests easily (3.4.8). Food should be offered sooner to a boy than to a young man, more often in summer than in winter. A physician should advise abstinence from food so long as the strength of the patient continues; if the patient becomes weak, the physician should give him food. The chief consideration is that the physician shall neither burden the patient with an excessive amount of food, nor, when the patient becomes weak, kill him by making him fast¹³¹.

The best physician is one who will sit by his patient long enough to determine when that point of weakness comes which requires the administration of food. With most patients, however, the fourth day is likely to be the most fitting day on which to begin the taking of nourishment¹³².

The odd days were usually called the critical days; therefore, food was given after attacks of fever, and a recurrence of the fever was awaited. Asclepiades rejected this theory, finding that some patients were worse on the even days. It is better, says Celsus, to give food after the paroxysms of the fever (3.4.12). The early physicians were misled by the numbers of Pythagoras then in vogue; the paroxysms, not the number of days, should be considered in determining the time to give food¹³³. It is particularly important to know whether food should be given when the pulse has become fully quiet (i. e. normal) again, or whether food may be given when some fever remains. The early physician offered food when a patient was in the best condition; Asclepiades offered it upon the decline of the fever but while the fever was still going on. He was wrong in this, for food ought to be given when the body is in best condition (3.4.16). Themison is wrong in giving food during short periods of remission, that is periods of only two hours or so¹³⁴.

If there is only one paroxysm, caused by fatigue or by heat, and there is no fear of a recurrence, one may advise that food be given when the time for another attack has come without fever. If the heat comes from within, and is attended with heaviness of the head or the *præcordia*, and the cause can not be determined, then, though the patient gets better, tertian fever is to be expected. When the time for the attack is passed, food may be given, but very little, since quartan fever may be expected. On the fourth day, if the patient is well, food may be given to him without fear¹³⁵.

Where there is fever every day, the patient should take food every third day (i. e. every other day) in order that the abstinence of one day may lessen the fever, and the food of the second may nourish the body. But, if there are no pronounced attacks, one after the other, food should be given when the fever is at its lowest point¹³⁶.

Again, the time for giving food if the fever continues

¹²⁷2.30.

¹²⁸2.31.

¹²⁹2.32.

¹³⁰3.4.6.

¹³¹3.4.7-8.

¹³²3.4.9-10.

¹³³3.4.11-15.

¹³⁴3.4.15-18.

¹³⁵3.5.1-2.

¹³⁶3.5.3-4.

and there is no remission at all has called forth much discussion. Some hold that the morning is the best time, because then abatement of the fever is greatest. However, merely because patients are usually better in the morning we can not state that this is the time to give food. Some patients are worse then. One should avoid giving food during the middle of the day, since the patient gets worse as the day wears on. Therefore, some give food to the sick at evening. This, however, is usually the most trying time for the sick; if we feed them then, we may induce something worse. Celsus says he waited until midnight; then the severest time (the crisis) is just past and there is the longest space of time before another attack (3.5.5). The best time to offer food, then, is before dawn; the next best is the morning (*tempus matutinum*), for this is the time best suited to nature.

If the fever is irregular, and there is fear that an attack may come immediately after the taking of food, the patient should be made to eat directly after a paroxysm. If many attacks come on the same day, one must determine whether they are of equal or of unequal severity. If they are equally severe in all respects, food ought to be given after the attack which does not end between mid-day and evening. If they are unequal in severity, food should be given after the more severe attack. If one attack is longer and the other shorter, food should be given after the longer. If one attack is more severe, the other longer, we must determine which distresses the more, and give food after the attack which is the more weakening.

The general rule is to give food at the greatest distance of time from the future attack and at the time when a patient is strongest. It is most fitting to give food on the third day. However, if the body is weak, food must be given daily, much more so if the fever weakens the body, or if two or more attacks come on the same day. Again, if the pulse falls, it means that food ought to be given daily from the first; food must be given more often if, because of many attacks, the body suddenly fails. Of the times when the fever presses, begins, increases, continues, abates, and ends, one ought to know that the best time for food is when the fever ends, the second best when in its abatement it stops, the third best when the fever begins to abate, provided there is urgent need to nourish the patient. It is considered dangerous to offer food to patients at times other than these.

However, if weakness of the body makes the offering of food necessary, it is better to give nourishment when the fever is at a standstill than to give food during the rise of the fever, better to give food when the fever is expected than when the fever begins. One must be nourished at any time when he faints for the want of food. One should not disturb a patient immediately after he has taken food¹³⁷.

There is little difficulty in handling fever patients with respect to food, for, although the mind calls for it, the stomach will refuse it. Concerning drink, the trouble is greater, the more so the greater the fever.

¹³⁷ 3.5.5-11.

Fever inflames thirst, and demands water, especially when the condition is most dangerous. It is, therefore, advisable to inform the patient that thirst will vanish as soon as the fever subsides, and that the attack of thirst will be prolonged if he takes nourishment. However, as healthy people can endure hunger more easily than thirst, it is so much the more necessary to allow the sick drink rather than food. On the first day no liquid is to be given unless the pulse suddenly falls, so that it is also necessary to give food; but on the second and the following days, during which food is not to be given, drink may be allowed if the thirst is great. What is said by Heraclides of Tarentum has some reason (3.6.4); he declares that, when bile or undigested food makes the patient uneasy, it is expedient to mix new material with the corrupt by giving the patient a moderate amount of drink. Although the knowledge of fever and of its remission tells us the times for food and for drink, it is not very easy to know when the patient has a fever, when he is better, or when he grows worse. Without such knowledge the giving of food and drink can not be regulated¹³⁸.

Food should be given to a fever patient after all sweating has ceased and after he has been gently anointed and dried. Moist food of the lightest class, as nearly liquid as possible, is most suitable for fever patients. Gruel is especially good for them; if the fever is great, the gruel ought to be as thin as possible. It is proper to add clear honey to the gruel, that the body may be better nourished, but, if the honey offends the stomach, it should be omitted. Under such circumstances in place of gruel the physician may give either *intrita* with hot water or washed spelt-grits (*halica*); if the stomach is firm and the bowels are bound, he should offer this with hydromel; if the former is weak and the latter are loose, he should offer it with *posca* (a combination of vinegar and water). This is sufficient for food on the first day; on the second day something may be added—vegetables, shell-fish, or apples. While fevers are increasing, these are the only suitable foods; but, when the fevers abate, one must give food of the lightest kind, and add something from the middle class of foods, meanwhile having in mind the strength of the patient and of the disease. According to Asclepiades, a variety of food should be placed before the patient when he is oppressed with nausea or his strength fails, that by tasting a little of each kind he may ward off hunger. But, if neither strength nor appetite is wanting, he must not be tempted by a variety of foods, lest he take more than he can digest. Nor is it true, as Asclepiades says, that a variety of foods is digested more easily. True, a variety makes eating easier, but in connection with digestion the kind and the class of food are the things that matter. It is not safe for a sick man to be filled with food while he is in great pain or while the disease is on the increase; food should be given to him only when his condition has changed for the better¹³⁹.

Pestilential fevers require a special treatment. It is worse than useless to try fasting and medicine in con-

¹³⁸ 3.6.1-5. Compare Hippocrates, Aphorisms 1.7.

¹³⁹ 3.5.6, 7, 9-12.

nection with them. It is necessary in these fevers to give warm and pure wine and all things glutinous, including meat of this kind. A general rule is that boys ought to be treated in one way, men in another. As in other kinds of disease, one must watch out not to torment the patient by great fasting or thirst. It is not satisfactory to attempt to treat him by wine. The patient must vomit after the fever, and then food of the lightest class should be offered to him. On the following day, if fever remains, the patient should abstain from food; on the third day he may return to the same diet as on the first day. Attention must be given, in so far as it is possible, that between proper abstinence from food and feeding the patient be nourished; everything else must be put aside¹⁴⁰. The most famous description of a plague is, of course, in Thucydides (this description Latin authors, Lucretius, Ovid, Silius Italicus, Lucan, and Manilius, have had in mind in their own writings). Celsus gives advice to men who are in good health although they are exposed to disease. They should practice abstinence from food if the body is plethoric; in the same way they should avoid the bath, sweats, and sleeping at mid-day after meals. It is better to take food but once a day, and that moderately, that 'crudity' may be avoided. One should drink wine and water alternately, from day to day¹⁴¹.

In burning fevers the patient is not to be annoyed much by thirst. Food should be given to him rather soon, that is, after the third day, but not before he has been anointed with vine leaves dipped in cold water. If his stomach remains dry, one should give to him at once the cream of ptisan (*ptisana*), *halica*, or rice, with fresh suet. When the disease is at its greatest height, which will not be before the fourth day, if a severe thirst precedes the climax, cold water is to be given in such quantities that the patient will drink even beyond satiety. If the patient with this type of fever has a slight cough, he should not be made to suffer much from thirst, nor ought he to drink cold water¹⁴².

Celsus now proceeds to discuss the periodic returns of fevers as they were recognized and classified. For patients suffering from the daily fever (*cotidiana febris*) he advises abstinence from food for three days, and, after that, the use of food every other day¹⁴³.

In discussing the tertian fever Celsus says that Cleopantus, an ancient physician, made it a practice to give his patients food and wine while they were yet hot. If the fever does not go away after a few days, let the patient keep, says Celsus, to his bed on the day on which the attack is expected; after the attack is over, the physician should give him food, and should let him drink water. On the following day the physician should let him take only water, but, if he suffers weakness, the physician should let him take wine and a little food on the intervening day¹⁴⁴.

There is a kind of fever called *hemitritaeus*, or *semiterian*. It is especially essential that to patients suffering from this kind of fever food be not given until a positive remission of the fever takes place; when that comes, it is necessary to give food at once. If nothing

prevents, blood should be let, and then food should be given, food of a kind which will not excite the fever or extend its duration¹⁴⁵.

Great attention is to be paid to the quartan fever, since it is difficult to deal with this fever, unless it is terminated at once. If a patient is attacked with fever and a chill, which pass away, he should take only warm water on the day after the fever; on the next two days he should abstain from water, as much as he can. After the attack one should partake moderately of food, and should drink a *quadrans* of wine. On the second and third days he should abstain from food; he should take only warm water, if there is thirst. On the seventh day he should take food and wine, but he should fast on the two succeeding days. If the fever comes on after the tenth day, he should drink wine rather copiously.

Celsus does not approve of the method used by Heraclides of Tarentum, who prescribes abstinence from food to the seventh day. After the fever the patient, says Celsus, ought to take strengthening food and wine and plenty of it; on the following day he should take food without wine; on the third day he should abstain from food¹⁴⁶.

OTHER DISEASES

Turning to other ailments of the body, Celsus discusses first mental disturbances, which he classifies under three headings. This is an ancient classification. Among the suggestions for treatment of those who are suffering from phrenitis he states that those who have no desire to eat one may induce to eat by placing them at a table where a feast is being held.

Asclepiades objected to methods which had been used in the treatment of mental disturbances. His own suggestion was that the patient should abstain from food, from drink, and from sleep on the first day, but at evening of that day should take a drink of water. The same method should be employed on the second day, but in the evening of that day gruel and water might be given, and in this way with other suggested aids the necessary sleep could be brought on. In any event there should be moderation in the taking of food, for the patient must not be overloaded, lest he become wild, nor should he be harassed by hunger, lest, because of weakness, he fall into a cardiac disturbance. He must use weak food, especially gruel, and drink hydromel.

There is a second kind of madness attended by fever, a type of madness which continues a long time. If anything prohibits the drawing of blood, the first step in treatment is to enforce abstinence from food; later, food of the middle class, without wine, should be given to the patient.

The third type of insanity, which involves the loss of judgment, is best cured by some kind of torments, among which is hunger. The general rules to be followed governing the diet of the insane are to avoid fat meat and wine and to offer the lightest food of the middle class, after purging. Rarely does a delirium

¹⁴⁰3.7.1.

¹⁴¹1.10.

¹⁴²3.7.2.

¹⁴³3.13.1.

¹⁴⁴3.14.2-3.

¹⁴⁵3.8.1-2.

¹⁴⁶3.15.1-4.

arise from fear, but, if this happens, one may prescribe for the patient a similar diet, with the addition of wine¹⁴⁷.

The next disorder treated by Celsus is *cardiacus*, which he describes as an excessive weakness of the body attended by small and weak pulse. The third remedy he suggests here is to strengthen the patient by food and wine. Food ought not to be given in great quantity, but it should be given frequently during the day and the night. In this way the body will be nourished, but not overloaded. The food should be of the lightest class, and should be suitable for the stomach. Unless there is some reason for it, wine should not be indulged in soon. If there is fear that the patient may faint, *intrita* with wine austere, thin, pure, and slightly warm, may be given frequently and freely, with the addition of pearl-barley, provided the patient takes little food. The wine ought to be neither weak nor strong. The patient may drink in the course of the day and the night three *heminae* of this wine; if his body is rather large, he may drink even more. If he does not take food, it is wise to anoint him and to pour cold water over him; food should then be given to him. But, if his stomach is so relaxed that he retains little, he ought to vomit both before and after meals, and afterwards to take food again. If this food can not be retained, he should sip a cup of wine, and after an interval of an hour should eat again. When the patient seems to be getting better, great care must be taken lest he fall back into the same weakness. Therefore, with the omission of wine only, he ought daily to take more substantial food until his body shall recover sufficient strength¹⁴⁸.

When one suffers from lethargy and sleep is continuous, he must be aroused, and food must be given to him at the time when the fever is lightest. Gruel is the most suitable food until the disease begins to decline. If there is a rather violent attack every day, gruel may be given daily; if the violent attack comes every other day, gruel may be given after the more severe attacks, and hydromel after the lighter attacks. Also, wine given with seasonable food aids greatly. If the *præcordia* are soft, the physician should use a rather full diet; if they are hard, he should keep to the gruels¹⁴⁹.

Regarding dropsy, Celsus makes the statement that slaves suffering from this disease are cured more easily than free persons who are afflicted with it, because, he says, since it requires fasting, thirst, a thousand other tedious trials, and much patience, the persons who best submit to treatment are those who are readily made to obey. At the beginning, a cure is not difficult to effect if the body undergoes rest, fasting, and thirst. Food ought to be of the harder variety, of the middle class. No more drink is to be given than is necessary to sustain life. If one has suffered from inflation, he should for a long time avoid those articles which cause inflation.

Under the same heading Celsus treats a phase of this disease which was called *leucophlegmatia*. He advises that, after the patient follows certain suggested treat-

ments, his exercise and his food should be increased until his body returns to its former condition. The food ought to be strengthening and glutinous; in particular meat should be used. Rather sweet wine may be taken, if the stomach will bear it, but it is better to alternate wine and water on a two-day or three-day basis. When there is a superabundance of water in the abdomen, it should be drawn off; on the day that this is done it is improper to offer food to the patient, unless his strength fails. On the following days food and wine should be given to him, but not in large quantities; suitable food should be supplied in larger amounts until he is well¹⁵⁰.

(To be concluded)

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

EARL LEV. CRUM

REVIEW

Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft. Neue Bearbeitung, Begonnen von Georg Wissowa Unter Mitwerkung Zahlreicher Fachgenossen, Herausgegeben von Wilhelm Kroll. Achtundzwanzigster Halbband, *Mantiles...Mazaion*; Neunundzwanzigster Halbband, *Mazaios...Mesyros*; Zweite Reihe [R-Z], Sechster Halbband, *Sparta...Stluppi*; Siebter Halbband, *Stoa...Symposion*; Supplementband V, *Agamemnon...Statilius*. Stuttgart, J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung (1930, 1931, 1929, 1931, 1931). Columns 1289-2584, 1-1296, 1265-2552, 1-1272, 1-1006¹.

In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 21. 216-217 I gave some account of the history of that important and famous work, Paulys Real-Encyclopädie, and I described, briefly, certain volumes of the work. In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 23.176 I called attention to another part of the work (the first half of Volume Fourteen, First Series).

I remark here, as I did in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 21.217, that detailed criticism of such a huge work, or even of a single volume of it, is manifestly impossible. It is, however, possible to do two things, (a) to indicate the nature of some, at least, of the articles, and (b) the composite character of the work, i. e. the number of scholars engaged upon it, and the way in which, at times, two or more scholars have combined to produce a single article. To do this I transcribe from the inside front cover page of each part here under notice the titles of some of the major articles in that part (the complete list of such major articles is compiled for each volume by the Editor himself, or by the Publisher). I add, in some cases, the columns covered by the articles (this will give some idea of the scale on which articles on themes of first-rate importance are worked out).

Twenty-eighth Half-Volume: *Mantinea* (Bölte, 1290-1343); *Manus* (Manigk, 1377-1399); *Marcellinus* (Bux); *Marcianus* (Ensslin); *Marcius* (Münzer, Groag, Stein, Fluss, Wessner, usw.); *Marcomanni* (Franke);

¹⁵⁰3.21.2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17.

¹The four half-parts, in paper covers, are listed at thirty marks each; Supplementband V, likewise in paper covers, is listed at 28 marks. The publisher has issued a pamphlet of sixteen pages which gives a very interesting account of the work (its history, its contents, the contributors), and, finally, presents some judgments of the work which have been published by scholars in Germany, Belgium, France, England, and the United States of America.

Marduk (Ebeling); Margaritai (Rommel); Mariaba (Grohmann); Marinos (Schissel, Honigmann); Marius (Münzer, Groag, Stein, Fluss, Wessner, usw., 1810-1849); Markos (Schissel, Weinel, Eltester, Dörries); Marktanlagen (Wymer, 1869-1880); Marmor Parium (Laquer); Mars (Marbach, Heichelheim, 1919-1964); Martys (Lietzmann); Maske (Bieber, 2070-2120); Massalia (Wackernagel); Matres (Heichelheim); Matri-monium (Kunkel, 2250-2286); Mauretania (St. Wein-stock); Maxentius (Groag); Maximianus (Ensslin).

Twenty-ninth Half-Volume: Medea (Lesky, 29-65); Megala Polis (v. Hiller, 127-140); Megara <the town, in Greece> (E. Meyer, 146-206); Megasthenes (O. Stein); Mel (Schuster, 364-384); Meleagros <the mythological character> (van der Kolf, 446-478); Melos (Zschietzschmann); Memmius (Münzer usw.); Memnon (Pley, Kees usw.); Memphis (Kees); Menandros <the comic poet> (Körte usw., 707-761); Menelaos (J. Schmidt usw.); Menippus (Gisinger usw.); Menodotos (W. Capelle usw.); Mensa (Kruse, 937-948); Menschenopfer (Schwenn); Mercurius (Kroll und Heichelheim, 975-1015); Merobaudes (Lenz); Meropis (Gisinger); Mesene (Weissbach); Mesopotamien (Schachermeyr, 1105-1163); Messapoi (M. Mayer); Messene (Philipp); Messius (Wittig usw.).

Zweite Reihe, Sechster Halbband: Sparta (Bölte, Ehrenberg, Ziehen, Lippold); Spectabilis (Ensslin); Spectio (Marbach); Sperber (Steier); Speusippus (Stenzel); Sphinx (Lesky, Herbig); Spiele (Hug); Spinnentiere (Steier); Spitznamen (Hug); Sporaden (Mauli, Bürchner); Stab (de Waele); Stadion (Lehmann-Haupt, Jüthner, Fiechter); Städtebau (Andrae, Fabricius, Lehmann-Hartleben, 1974-2124); Statilius (Münzer, Stein, Nagl, Fluss, Kind); Steinbruch (Fiehn); Stele (Möbius); Stephanos (Gundel, Fiehn, Stein, Seecck, Körte, Schissel, Honigmann, Gudeman, Kubler, Kroll, Eltester, Kind, Lippold); Sternbilder und Sternglaube (Gundel); Stier (Orth).

Zweite Reihe, Siebter Halbband: Stoa (Hobein); Stobi (Saria); Stola (Bieber); Storch (Steier); Strabon (Honigmann); Strafgelder (Kubler); **Στρατηγηματα** (Lammert); Strategos (Bilabel); Straton von Lampaksos (Capelle); Straub (Steier); Striges (Böhm); Stuhl (Hug, 398-422); Stymphalos (Bölte); Styx (Bölte); Subscriptio (Kubler); Sucellus (Keune); Suchos (Kees); Suebi (Schönenfeld); Suetonius (Funaioli, 591-641); Sufeten (Ehrenberg); Sui heredes (Manigk); Suidas (Adler); Sulpicius (Münzer, Fluss, Groag, Wessner, Miltner, Stein, Kubler, W. Kroll, Schissel u. a.); Sumelocenna (Keune); Sumpitus (Kubler); Sunion (Ernst Meyer); Superficies (Kubler); Supplications (Wissowa, 942-951); Sura (Honigmann); Susceptor (Lammers); Sybaris (Philipp); Syene (Kees); Syllogistik (Kapp); **Συμβιωσις** (Poland); Symmachia (Schwahn); Symmachus (Seecck); **Συμμορια** (Poland); **Συμπολεμα** (Schwahn); Symposion (Hug).

Supplementband V: Antisemitismus (J. Heinemann); Athenodoros (Philippson); Delphii (F. Schöber, 61-152); Diogenes von Oinoandas (Philippson); Drogen (Alfred Schmidt); Epistolographie (Sykutris); Gifte (W. Morel); Hostia (Krause); Humanitas (J. Heinemann); Illyrioi (Fluss); Issa (Fluss); Index (Steinwenter); L. Junius Brutus (Schur); D. Junius Brutus Albinus (Münzer); Kallimachos (Herter); Kroisos (Weissbach); Kultbild (Valentin Müller); Kuss (W. Kroll); Lairbenos (Oppermann); Laistrygonen (Meuli); Lechaion (Zschietzschmann); Lepreon (Fiehn); Leto (Wehrli); Liburni (Fluss); Linde (Steier); Livius Andronicus (Eduard Fraenkel, 598-607); Ludi publici (Habel, 608-630); Magister equitum (Westermayer, 631-648); Cn. Marcus Coriolanus (Schur); Mazdaism (Clemen); Megariker (K. v. Fritz); Rhodos (Hiller v. Gaertringen); Schwimmen (Mehl); Seekrieg (F. Miltner, 864-905); Seewesen (F. Miltner, 906-962); **Σελλοι** (Ziehen); Sethos (Pieper); Sokratikerbriefe (Sykutris); Sotiates (Keune); Kornutus (Nock).

CHARLES KNAPP

CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS

VII

Acta Philologica Scandinavica—Aargang VI, Haefte 1, 1931, The Origin of the Cimbrians, Gudmund Schütte [“hence the identity of the Cimbrians and the natives of Himmerland may be considered a generally accepted fact . . .”]; Aargang VI, Haefte 2, Einige Griechische Komposita, H. Jacobsohn.

American Historical Review—July, Review, favorable, by Clinton W. Keyes, of Arthur E. R. Boak and Enoch E. Peterson, Karanis: Topographical and Architectural Report of Excavations During the Season 1924-1928; Review, favorable, by M. L. W. Laistner, of Howard H. Scullard, Scipio Africanus in the Second Punic War; Review, uncritical, by Harold N. Fowler, of The Excavations at Dura-Europas. Preliminary Report of the Second Season of Work, October, 1928-April, 1929, edited by P. V. C. Bauer and M. I. Rostovtzeff; Review, generally favorable, by Allan Chester Johnson, of The Cambridge Ancient History, Volume VIII; Review, mildly unfavorable, by F. R. B. Godolphin, of The Cambridge Ancient History, Volume of Plates III; October, Review, favorable, by J. G. Winter, of Papyri in the Princeton University Collections, Edited, With Notes, by Allan Chester Johnson . . . and by Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen; Review, very favorable, by Ferdinand Schevill, of Franz M. Feldhaus, Die Technik der Antike und der Mittelalters; Review, unfavorable, by M. L. W. Laistner, of Camille Jullian, Au Seul de Notre Histoire; Review, favorable, by F. A. Christie, of Salvian, On the Government of God . . . , Done into English, by Eva M. Sanford.

American Philosophical Society Proceedings—Volume LXX, Number 2, 1931, Some Economic Aspects of Rome's Early Law, Tenney Frank [“in a word we must assume that at the close of the regal period Rome was a large and busy commercial city where the old and simple forms of barter based upon the instantaneous exchange of goods no longer sufficed, and that merchants trading at Rome introduced many of the liberal forms of contract that were in vogue at other ports . . . These few examples will perhaps suffice to indicate the source of my belief that if the students of law will read the newer economic and social histories of Rome based upon the result of recent excavations, they will find reason to give a more patient consideration to various neglected fragments of the Twelve Tables and will arrive at a more reasonable interpretation of the contractual ceremonies described in them”].

Beiblatt Zur Anglia—December, Review, unfavorable, by H. Hammarström, of G. Hempl, Mediterranean Studies, and of F. G. Gordon, Through Basque to Minoan.

Bibliotheca Sacra—January, Review, very favorable, by Hugh G. Bevenot, of Robert Helbing, Die Kasussyntax der Verba bei den Septuaginta.

Bookman—July, Review, slightly unfavorable, by Dorothea Lawrence Mann, of Emil Ludwig, Schlie-

mann: The Story of a Gold-Seeker; September, On Translation, *<Part I>*, Hilaire Belloc ["but the social importance of translation has always been great and, as I shall hope to show, is to-day greater than ever... let us examine the nature of translation as a task, the rules which should guide it, the departments into which it falls, and conclude with the perils under which to-day it lies"]; October, On Translation, Part Two, Hilaire Belloc ["for the translation of verse and rhetoric three main rules suggest themselves to me: First, that translation must here be almost wholly occupied with spiritual effect; next, the consequence of this, that verse should normally be translated not into verse but into prose; and lastly, a negative rule, that one should abandon the effort to translate the untranslatable"]. Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester—July, Moulton-Howard's Grammar of New Testament Greek [this is an appreciation]; The Value of the Medicean Codex of Vergil (with an appendix on the Chronology of the Capital Manuscripts), R. S. Conway ["but finally, our greatest debt of all to the Medicean is its completeness... Its resemblance to the diploma, which we have studied, seems to me to justify us in referring it to a period, and not at all a late period, in the second century"].

Cambridge Historical Journal—Volume III, Number 3, 1931, Cicero Historicus, B. L. Hallward ["for the more immediate purpose of this enquiry, in order to attempt to establish some calculus of credibility for the historical statements scattered throughout his works, it is worth considering the sources, as far as one can discover them, which Cicero used, and finally the extent to which as a pleader and writer of rhetorical and philosophical treatises he felt himself bound by the laws of accuracy and truth which he himself had set forth as obvious for the historian..."] "Cicero can very properly be regarded as one of the chief historians of the Roman constitution"].

Catholic Historical Review—July, Review, favorable, by Patrick J. Healy, of W. J. Sparrow Simpson, St. Augustine's Conversion: An Outline to the Time of his Ordination; Review, favorable, by G. B. Strate-meyer, of Edward Kennard Rand, Studies in the Script of Tours, I: A Survey of the Manuscripts of Tours; Review, favorable, by Francis J. Hemelt, of Ch. Borromée Vandewalle, Roger Bacon dans l'Histoire de la Philologie; October, Review, favorable, by Martin R. P. McGuire, of Charles H. Bee-som, Lupus of Ferrieres as Scribe and Text Critic: A Study of his Autograph Copy of Cicero's *De Oratore*.

Connoisseur and International Studio—September, Short review, uncritical, unsigned, of J. G. Milne, Greek Coinage.

Contemporary Review—October, Caesar Augustus [this is a review, favorable, by J. E. G. deM., of books written by T. Rice Holmes on Roman history, and especially of The Architect of the Roman Empire 27 B. C.—A. D. 14].

Le Correspondant—October, Review, favorable, by B. L., of A. Weigall, Cléopatre, sa Vie et son Temps.

Creative Reading—November, Discussion, very favorable, by May Lamberton Becker, of Gaston Delayen, Cicero.

Englische Studien—Band 66, Heft 1, 1931, The Development of Greek and Mediaeval English Drama: A Comparison, R. C. Bald ["the whole history of the miracle play is... the story of a thwarted struggle to achieve the freedom which the Greek possessed"]. English Historical Review—July, Long review, favorable, by R. G. Collingwood, of Selected Essays of J. B. Bury, Edited by Harold Temperley; Short review, unfavorable, by G. L. M. C., of A. Berthelot, L'Asie Ancienne Centrale et Sud-Orientale d'après Ptolémée.

Fortnightly Review—July, Review, unfavorable, by T. Earle Welby, of The Lover's Manual of Ovid, Translated into English Verse, by E. Philipps Barker.

Fortune—January, Athens, the "Eye of Greece" [with seventeen illustrations, six of them colored. The appendix deals with the *agora* excavations].

Golden Book—August, Lesbia Rails, by Catullus, Translated by Jonathan Swift [this is a translation of Catullus 92]; September, The Ancient Roman, Archibald Marshall; January, Euripides' Electra, From the Translation of Gilbert Murray [only the latter portion of the play, verses 855-1146, is given, and this in a violently condensed form; the article is anonymous]; February, A Love Letter From Rome, *<A Letter from>* Pliny to Calpurnia, His Wife, Who has been Sent into Campagna *<sic!>* for her Health [this is a translation of Pliny, Epistulae 6.4].

Hibbert Journal—January, Review, generally favorable, by H. Gow, of Anathon Aall, The Hellenistic Elements in Christianity.

Historical Outlook—November, Review, qualifiedly favorable, by Sterling Tracy, of Frank Burr Marsh, The Reign of Tiberius.

Historisches Jahrbuch—Band 51, Heft 2, 1931, Das Ende der Römerherrschaft in Britannien, Ludwig Schmidt.

Hound and Horn—December, Translation: An Essay, A. Hyatt Mayor ["Before you set about translating an ancient author you must determine what kind of an audience he was addressing and how he wished to move them. Then you must look about and see if you have a similar audience that can be moved by those same things. If you have not, your translation, addressed to the void, will be an empty exercise..."] "If English is ever to have another literature (can it?) good translations would help make it possible, especially good translations from the antique, the grand mine of form"].

Illustrated London News—June 27 [four photographic illustrations of finds made at the supposed site of Plato's Academy, accompanied by a descriptive note]; An Existence Translated into Hexameters: Being an Appreciation *<*, favorable, by L. P. H., *>* of "Schliemann of Troy", by Emil Ludwig; "A Wholly New Technique in Byzantine Art": A Tenth-Century Icon Wrought in Coloured Marble Inlay... [one colored illustration, "by Courtesy of Stanley Casson", and a descriptive note]; Dated About 1400: a

Half-Page Miniature From an Exquisite French Illuminated MS. of Livy, Once Owned By the Grand Bastard of Burgundy [one colored illustration]; July 11, The First Complete Exhibition of Byzantine Art: Treasures of Twelve Centuries Gathered in the Louvre: A Great Collection Covering the Whole Byzantine Period, From A. D. 330 to 1453, Stanley Casson [with ten photographic illustrations]; July 18, Pre-Roman Styria: Metal Masterpieces of the 7th-5th Centuries B. C. [nine photographic illustrations, "by courtesy of Walter Schmid", and descriptive notes]; Treasures of Camirus: "Finds" that Include a Splendid Stele [four photographic illustrations, "by courtesy of Giulio Jacopi", and a descriptive note. The excavators have found "graves dating from the seventh to the fifth century B. C. . . ."]; July 25, "Our Lady of the Sports": A Unique Chryselephantine Figurine of the Minoan Mother Goddess From Crete, Sir Arthur Evans [with one colored plate, five photographic illustrations, and two drawings. "<This is> a new masterpiece of the Minoan craftsman's art in the finest period of its development—roughly speaking, the first quarter of the sixteenth century B. C."]; August 22, A Great Discovery of Etruscan Sculpture: Beautiful Examples of Funerary Portraiture and Decorative Reliefs Found in the Tomb of the Pellegrina at Chiusi, Doro Levi [with thirteen photographic illustrations. "The tomb . . . can be assigned with fair accuracy to the period between about the middle of the third and the middle of the second century B. C."]; August 29, New Treasures of Greek Art From Its "Fountain-Head": The Agora at Athens Yields Rich Archaeological Spoils [with four photographic illustrations, "supplied by Theodore Leslie Shear", and a descriptive note]; September 12, Important Data On the Trades of Miller, Baker, Blacksmith, Surgeon, and Wine-Merchant of Ancient Rome [nine photographic illustrations of reliefs discovered at "the Roman necropolis of the Isola Sacra . . . at the mouth of the Tiber, near Ostia". "Photographs and description by Professor Guido Calza"]; September 26, The Magic Clue of a Royal Signet-Ring. . . . An Account of the Discovery of a Temple-Tomb of the House of Minos, Sir Arthur Evans [with twelve photographic illustrations and two drawings. "Once more the old Cretan tradition has come true, and the sepulchral monument of the priest-kings of the House of Minos proves to be a temple as well as a tomb"]; October 10, Hermitage Treasures For Sale: Gems For the Dead and the Living [eight photographic illustrations with a descriptive note. "For the most part, the jewellery that will come under the hammer is of Hellenistic date, but there are also a number of other important pieces from the eighth to the fourth century B. C. . . ."]; October 17, Salvaging the Second Galley of Caligula: A Two-Faced Herm; a Marble Pillar; the Exposed Hull [four photographic illustrations]; October 31, The Bronze Age in Turbulent Cyprus: Interesting Discoveries in a Prehistoric Necropolis at Vounous,

Near Kyrenia: Unique Pottery Dating From 3000-2100 B. C., P. Didaios [with ten photographic illustrations. "The necropolis may be looked upon as being one of the richest of this period so far found in Cyprus, in regard to the abundance of material, both archaeological and artistic, and to the light thrown on the customs, life, and development of the people of that remote era in Cyprus"]; November 7, Spade Work: Being an Appreciation <, very favorable, by C. K. A.,> of Seventy Years in Archaeology, by Flinders Petrie [with six illustrations]; November 28, New Light on the Decorative Arts of Corinth: Further Discoveries by the British School, at the Heraeum, Perachora; An Enormous Number of Votive Offerings to Hera, H. Payne [with twenty-seven photographic illustrations. "The finds of 1931 are not by any means a mere amplification of those of 1930; in almost every category they throw fresh light on some problem of the artistic or economic history of Corinth"]; December 5, A Great Discovery of Greek Bible Manuscripts, Including the Earliest Yet Known [two illustrations of Greek papyri, with a descriptive note, alluding to "a discovery of Biblical manuscripts which rivals any previous finds in interest and surpasses them all in antiquity"]; More Bronze Age Pottery From Cyprus: Strange and Complex Forms, Including Evidence of Snake Worship, M. Dikaios [with nine photographic illustrations. "It may be pointed out that the two records described by me in this article, and testifying to the existence of a Snake-God in Cyprus, are of a much earlier period than the Snake Goddesses made of polychrome faience found by Sir Arthur Evans at Knossos"]; December 12, Herculaneum Rising from Its Tomb: Revelations of Roman Social Life in a Wealthy Seaside Retreat [ten photographic illustrations, with a descriptive note]; December 26, Crete As the Cradle of Greek Art: Discoveries in the Necropolis of Phrati in Central Crete; New Treasures of Decorated Pottery and Bronze, Doro Levi [with seventeen photographic illustrations. "The excavation of the town and necropolis of Phrati (Arkades), in the central part of Crete, confirms the opinion that Crete had a prosperous art of its own during the long period of the decadence of Minoan civilisation. . . . Besides having been the link between Minoan and Greek civilisation, Crete, as proved by recent excavations, together with Cyprus and Rhodes, was the bridge for the new current of art, now known as 'orientalising', which arose on the shores of Asia Minor"].

Isis—July, Review, qualifiedly favorable, by George Sarton, of Franz M. Feldhaus, *Die Technik der Antike und der Mittelalters*; November, Review, qualifiedly favorable, by George Sarton, of Sir Thomas L. Heath, *A Manual of Greek Mathematics*; Prospectus for a Corpus of Medieval Scientific Literature in Latin, Lynn Thorndike [this is a short note].



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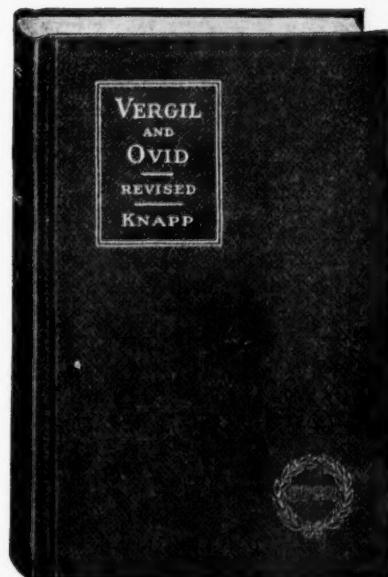
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NAEVIAN STUDIES

By THELMA B. DE GRAFF, PH.D.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface.....	iii
General Introduction.....	ix-x
Chapter I. Aeneas the Roman.....	1-15
Chapter II. The Dido-Aeneas Romance.....	16-40
Chapter III. The Fastigia Rerum in the Life of Naevius.....	41-57
Chapter IV. Some Remarks on Naevius as Poet and as Man.....	58-66
Commentary on Naevius, <i>Bellum Punicum</i> , Fragments 1-7.....	67-92
List of Abbreviations: Bibliography.....	92-95

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